

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

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NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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PAPERS.
Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
The Workingman's Helper, Clinton, N. C.
Fatchman, Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
Rural, Hickory, N. C.
Agricultural Bee, Whiteoaks, N. C.
Alliance Echo, Goldsboro, N. C.
Special Informer, Monroe, N. C.
Carolina Dispatch, Raleigh, N. C.
Hertford, N. C.

Each of the above named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.
MR. EDITOR:—There has been a time in the sweet by-and-by when one or more of the patriotic office-seekers or their hirelings were advertised to explain to the masses the status of true blue Democracy, the farmers would leave their work, put on the best clothes (if they had a choice) hitch up the wagon or buggy and travel ten or twelve miles to listen to the harangues of the speaker. They would cheer and applaud in a loud, not because he said anything very smart or new, but they cheered him because he had been a Colonel or General in the bygone past and had strong and ample adjectives at his command wherewith to consign the opposition to the immeasurable depth of which the Bible speaks.

Besides this all without exception were good Democrats then and believed it essential for earthly happiness to have unbounded faith in the Democratic party and its leaders.

It is not so now. Things political have changed—very much indeed. The prestige of the Kurnel over the masses and the infallible faith in the Democratic party of the day, is shaken from center to circumference. If any one has time or curiosity to hear the stump speaker that is once more rambling through the State on a flesh pot hunt under the pretext to enlighten the people, cannot fail to perceive that the attendances at these feasts of political enlightenment is now surprisingly small. A few town people, a handful of dudes or crossroads counterjumpers and a dozen or two stray darkies is generally the crowd that gathers on such occasions. If any farmers are present they look gloomy and melancholic, and it can be read in their faces that they are not in sympathy with the speaker. They restlessly listen for a few minutes, then walk away some hundred yards and discuss the situation among themselves as they have been accustomed to do these past four years. The Alliance meetings. Absence of interest and enthusiasm is conspicuous when among the few Democrats present and the whole

is a dull and dreary performance over which the shadow of defeat and disaster seems to hover.

Three years ago Dr. Sanderlin in the course of his speech delivered here on some day during the fair, highly complimented the Alliance for its endeavors to bring about a better understanding among the farmers in matters relating to their interest. He said the farmers were discriminated against and did not receive their share of the national prosperity. The politicians, he continued, after they had accomplished their purpose by the farmer's vote, treated them like the white huntsman did his companion, a Indian, after the chase. In perverted language he offered him the buzzard three times but said turkey no time. The farmers think the Democratic politicians haven't changed since. Have they, Doctor?

A day or so after this Senator Vance spoke here to a large crowd of farmers. He also commented upon the Alliance and counseled steadfast adherence to the principles of that organization. We were, he said, in the hands of gigantic trusts and monopolies which lower the price of what we have to sell—our cotton and tobacco—and increase the price of what we have to buy *ad libitum*. And, he added, these trusts and combines receive the fostering care of a government administered in the interest of the few to the detriment of the many. Your homes, he continued, the happiness and wellbeing of your wives and children is at stake. All this brought about by the rapaciousness and the greed of combined capital. It is for you to see to it; at the polls that no man enters the halls of Congress who will not make the interest of the masses your interest and his interest. The Alliancemen applauded the Senator loudly for his speech. Some of the town people, non-Alliancemen, censured him by saying "he was off from his usual way of speaking." A few months later, the Alliance in a national meeting at St. Louis formulated the Sub-Treasury plan which, if enacted into law, would enable the farmers to keep their crops for a certain period out of the hands of the trusts described by Senator Vance. Petitions with hundreds of thousands of signers praying for the enactment of the Sub-Treasury plan or something better to relieve the debtridden farmers were sent to Congress. Back came the answer from Republicans and Democrats alike that the Sub-Treasury plan was a wildcat scheme and Senator Vance said it was impractical and he could not advocate it. As something better the Republicans promised the farmers high protective tariff; the Democrats tariff reform. The National Alliance at its next meeting in Ocala endorsed the Sub-Treasury plan and adopted several other demands known as the Ocala platform, in which the abolition of the national banks of issue is the first and foremost plank. But like the Sub-Treasury plan, the Ocala platform has not met with the approval of politicians of either party, and Democrats and Republicans have vied with each other to misrepresent and ridicule every plan for relief that emanated from the people. That great leader of Democracy, Senator Vance, was solely re-elected by the late Legislature on the Ocala platform pledging himself to advocate the demands as set forth therein. But what has he done in furtherance of the measure? Nothing. Does he think it not worth while to keep faith with that mob (that is what a prominent railroad official and leading Democrat called the late Legislature) that re-elected him?

Now that mob has once more become the patriotic and intelligent farmers and are invited to come and hear the Democratic issue of tariff reform and the force bill discussed. They again have become the mainstay of good government and are asked to get the chenuts out of the fire and vote for Cleveland and his henchmen who are singing in an undertone:

"Grover, great Grover,
When you get in
The Repe come out
And we get in the clover."

The Alliance has been and is now non-partisan, but our Democratic friends may rest assured that the large majority of members will vote for that party that has taken up the Alliance demands and inserted in its platform. The majority of Alliancemen are People's party men and will vote for Weaver and Field in spite of all the calumny, slander and filth raked out of the dead past the organs and popguns of Democracy can throw upon them. Quadrennial for the past 25 years turns up the issue of tariff reform in contradistinction of protection as the issues between the Democratic and Republican parties. These cure-all patent nostrums have been discussed until every body has become sick and nauseated. If it is the remedy for all the ills that beset people, if tariff reform or what is more, free trade, is possible it may come as soon through the Republican as the Democratic party, but probably never will be enacted by either of them. With the increase of manufacturing enterprises in the various branches of industry in the South, and the consequent demand for labor more or less skilled, the sentiment of protection is gaining ground. The manufacturers of cotton and iron goods in Georgia and Alabama are to-day as much in favor of a protective tariff for their goods as the Yankee brother in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, and the same votes that killed the free coinage bill will be ready to give the dead blow to any tariff reform measure that may come before Congress.

The ghost of the dead force bill has been conjured to the surface to become

a great issue of Democracy. Surely if the Republican party had been determined to pass the Lodge bill they could have done so in spite of all the Democrats could do. The Republicans well knew that it is a rare occurrence for one party to have the President and a majority in both houses of Congress. This failure to pass the Lodge election bill when it was opportune, leaves room for suspicion that the whole affair is nothing but a put up job by leaders of both parties to maintain the balance of power—a solid South and a solid North. The race issue has been and will be for some time to come a potent factor in Southern politics, and if it should prove possible to keep the color line intact by means of the force bill scars and threatened negro domination, there would be no chance for any other political party to gain considerable ground. The People's party men have been accused of sacrificing their honor and self-respect by going into political conventions and sit together with negroes. Mr. Cleveland when President, appointed scores of negroes to well paying offices and scores of good Democrats went on their bonds, sat in the same office and divided the spoils with the negroes. Did Mr. Cleveland or the bondsmen of his appointees lose any honor or self-respect? Where, let us ask, was the honor of hundreds of good Democrats who voted for Cheatham, the negro, in preference to Mr. Mewborne, when the latter was a candidate for Congress in this district? Is it because he was a member of the Alliance?

That the Democrats may hold high, low, jack and game at the polls, the ingenious Mr. Kitchen proposes that all men with white faces and straight hair who insist on clinging to the fallacies of the People's party and cannot be convinced, by arguments, that it is their interest to vote for Cleveland and tariff reform should be put in the penitentiary or the insane asylum. Why? Well, when Mr. Kitchen finds out that all the institutions of the kind named would not begin to hold a small fraction of the crowd, he will perhaps suggest to have them hung and be done with forever. But don't do that, Mr. Kitchen, please. Wait until the next Democratic Congress is in power to pass a Federal election law, or force bill, after your own heart, to warrant such extraordinary proceedings. In the meanwhile we are going to vote for Weaver and Field and all people's Congressmen in spite of all the cheap and second-hand arguments and bulldozer's rhetoric that Messrs. Bell, Kitchen and Beddingfield are peddling out in the State. It really seems we have reason to fear that before we are done with our Democratic friends, we like our brothers in Alabama, will wish for some law to insure us that our votes are counted, honestly counted, for the men we voted.

TREATMENT OF MANURES.

Experiments Showing the Value of the Liquid Manure Commonly Wasted.
With the object of calling the attention of farmers to the loss resulting from the waste of manure from barnyards and the loss of urine, so universal, the Iowa Experiment Station compared the different manures from several stables in the spring, mixing the heavy and wet with dry straw so as to prepare the whole for application, and when rains came causing a sediment to flow from the heaps. This was dipped into barrels and applied to one of the corn-fields; the rows were carefully marked and received the same cultivation as did the remainder of the field. The rows that had the liquid manure sprinkled over them yielded 82.03 bushels an acre. The same number of rows, husked for comparison, growing beside them yielded 59.06 bushels per acre.

The manure from which the liquid seeped was common to most Iowa farms and was made from feeding corn with a little bran and oilmeal. From ten barrels of liquid applied the increase was within a fraction at the rate of twenty-three bushels of corn an acre as payment for the work.

Another effect from the liquid manure is mentioned as very striking. The corn field had spots where the crops suffered from drought, or bacteria, or soil conditions that caused a withering of the lower leaves and produced yellow coloring on the higher leaves. One of these affected spots lay contiguous to the rows sprinkled with the liquid manure. The disease, whatever it was, stopped at the first row where the liquid was applied. On one side was an affected foliage, on the other a dark green, healthy, vigorous foliage. It was evident that the extra nutrition of the corn growing on liquid manure enabled it to resist what affected that growing in the next rows.

At the Ohio station a cement floor and cistern designed to save this valuable fertilizer was put into the main barn, and the liquid manure from thirty cows was collected from December 25th, 1890, to May 1st, 1891. The cows were well bedded with straw, which of course absorbed much of the liquid, so that the amount saved represents what would otherwise have gone to waste. Chemical analysis showed this to contain fertilizing materials worth forty seven dollars, as fertilizers are sold in Ohio. At this rate the saving in six months, the time cows are usually stalled, would amount to \$70, and would be at least 20 per cent. per annum on the necessary cost of the floor and cistern.

The date of the label on this paper shows when your subscription was cut. Is yours out? Then renew, please.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To the Trade Unionists of America,
Greeting:
FELLOW WORKMEN:—Pursuant to custom and our laws, you are hereby notified that the Twelfth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Common Council Chambers, (Independence Hall), Philadelphia, Pa., at ten o'clock in the morning of December 12th, 1892, and continue in session each succeeding day, until the business before the convention shall be concluded.

Never in the history of the labor movement of America have important events followed on the heels of each other as have been witnessed within the past few months, nor at any time have the fortitude, courage and sincerity of the wage-workers been more thoroughly tested. The power of concentrated and corporate wealth has been exerted to a degree never before attempted to overawe, intimidate and crush the toiler. Private standing armies, brought in to fasten injustice upon labor at Homestead; the militia of the State at Buffalo; the standing army of the United States at Coeur d'Alene, are fresh incidents in the memories of all; as well as the violations of faith at Tennesee and in other parts throughout our country.

The efforts of the organized wage-workers to seek amelioration in the condition of the wealth-producers of our country by gradual evolutionary methods and to keep pace with the development and progress of improved machinery and the concentration of wealth is not met in a spirit of fairness, but opposed and antagonized as if our movement were destructive rather than constructive, that we were enemies instead of the friends of the people.

Every element and force at the command of the capitalist class is being utilized and strained in order to humiliate, defeat and destroy our unions. The hope is entertained that when our unions have been crushed out of existence the workers will prove more docile and slave-like to their employers—their masters.

In such trying times, and under such circumstances, it becomes our duty to demonstrate to the world that there is sufficient manly courage within the breasts of the toilers to declare their unalterable and inalienable right to struggle on fearlessly in the contest for better conditions. In the face of the opposition now made, let us but falter and we are lost for all time. On the other hand, if we manifest our knowledge as to the best course to pursue to defend, protect and advance our rights and interests, as well as the earnestness and manliness to proclaim and retain them, we shall secure a corresponding degree of respect of both our friends and enemies, and a greater share of success will attend our efforts.

At no time shall we have a better opportunity to show these characteristics than at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor. We therefore urgently impress upon the minds of all trade unionists entitled to representation to send their full quota of delegates to counsel and advise with us upon such action best calculated to prove the work of improved conditions and final emancipation.

The memories of heroism and true nobility engendered by the historic grounds upon which we shall meet, Independence Hall, will beyond doubt inspire us to greater efforts than ever before.

The representation in the convention will be upon the following basis: International and National Unions with less than 4,000 members, one delegate; for 4,000 members or more, two delegates; for 8,000 members or more, three delegates; for 16,000 members or more, four delegates; for 32,000 members or more, five delegates; and so on. Local, Trade or Federal Labor Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies or Trades Councils, one delegate each. All organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least thirty days before the date upon which the convention is about to be held. Any delegate representing a union must be a member of the union, and if not a craftsman of the trade union which sends him, the union must give the reason why such delegate was chosen. Delegates must be elected at least two weeks before the time of holding the convention, and the names of delegates for ward to the secretary immediately.

The per capita or delegate tax must be paid in full to entitle organizations to representation. (See Article IX, Constitution, A. F. of L.) Since the Constitution requires the Secretary to furnish the Committee on Credentials at the convention with a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body, organizations will see the necessity of settling their accounts previous to the convention, and thus aid in the facilitation of the work.

When the delegates are selected, secretaries of unions will please notify this office, giving the names and addresses of the delegates.

The committee of arrangements have secured hotel accommodations for delegates at the Girard House, corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, at \$2.50 per day, and at the Washington House, at \$2.00 per day. The headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Girard House.

The trade unions of Philadelphia have appointed a reception committee, the members of which will be at the railroad stations at the times delegates will notify them of their contemplated arrival and routes of travel. Delegates desirous of being received by the re-

ception committee should notify Mr. H. L. Minds, 678 N. 11th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Credentials for delegates are herein enclosed.
Again urging unions to be fully represented at the convention, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,
Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Pres't American Federation of Labor.
CHRIS EVANS, Secretary.

P. J. McGuire, First Vice President,
Wm. A. Carney, Second Vice President,
John B. Lennon, Treasurer—Executive Council.
N. B.—Bring this call to the notice of your unions.

BREEDING MATCHED HORSES.

There are few men, even among those actively engaged in the horse-breeding industry, who fully realize the long and expensive searches that are made by horse dealers and by the agents of wealthy men to secure well-matched pairs of horses for carriage driving. It is not essential in a great number of these cases that the horses be fast trotters, but it is of the first importance that the pair match well, and after this that they move with a stylish, high stepping and high-spirited gait. Such horses, matched, are worth very much more than double their price when sold alone, owing to the difficulty that is experienced in attempting to cater to this desire on the part of wealthy people to indulge their fancy in an attractive pair of carriage horses.

The following of the well recognized principles of breeding will go far toward securing well-matched pairs. If one could use breeding mares of an established standard of form and color, such as has been secured in the breeding of the Hackney Coach, French Coach and the Cleveland Bay, and could make use also of stallions that had been thus bred, he could count quite confidently on producing what was desired. But the average breeder has no such facilities at hand. He must use such mares as he has, or can readily obtain, but even under such circumstances there is an intelligent way to proceed.

A well-shaped mare may be bred for two years in succession to a sire whose prepotency has been shown to be so strong that his offsprings, as a rule, strongly resemble him in form and color; or what would be still better, two mares of as great similarity as possible may be bred the same year to such a sire, and the chances will strongly favor the securing of a well-mated pair. If one is breeding horses as a part of his farm operations it is not difficult to secure mares that bear a close resemblance to each other, while, if a person is limited to the use of only one mare, he may, as suggested, breed for two years in succession to the same sire, or may arrange with a neighbor, having a mare somewhat similar to his own, to breed both the same season to such a sire with a view to the increased profit to both if a well-matched pair be thus obtained.

A French Coach, or a Cleveland Bay sire possessing fine style and spirit, is preferable, for there is a strength of breeding in the case of such sires that makes the heading down of their own characteristics to their offspring quite certain, even when the dams are not altogether similar to them in form and color. These two breeds are specially noted as possessing such form, spirit and good "action" as to make them particularly desirable as carriage horses. Good results in breeding for matched pairs may come when well-built trotting bred stallions are used, but the past breeding of such animals usually makes the chance of uniformity of form and color in the offspring decidedly remote. Attempting to secure such uniformity can certainly result in no loss, if the attempt be made as suggested, while it may result in a quick sale and a largely increased profit.—Webb Donnell, in American Agriculturist.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING PIGS

Last winter we conducted an experiment with a view of ascertaining whether it would be profitable to feed pigs ear corn, worth \$12 per ton, middlings at \$14, and oil meal at the rate of \$30 when bought in 100 pound lots, and \$216 by the ton.

The entire litter of one sow, six thirty pigs, were selected for the experiment. They were eighty-five days old at the beginning of the trial and their average weight was 75 pounds. All the different feeds that were fed during the trial were carefully weighed by myself and the pigs were weighed at the same hour every two weeks, in order to note the gain in weight and the cost of a pound of gain with their advancement in age and weight. The feed they received previous to the experiment was the same as that fed during the trial. During the first two weeks, from November 12 to November 26, 1891, it took 247½ pounds of ear corn, 98½ pounds middlings and 12½ pounds oil meal to make 58 pounds of gain. Reckoning these feeds at their respective prices, we have a cost of \$2.36 for 85 pounds increase, or at a cost of \$2.78 per hundred pounds of gain. It took on the average of 4.22 pounds of feed for one pound of gain.

The second fortnight, beginning November 26 and ending December 10, they consumed 264 pounds ear corn, 138½ pounds middlings and 15 pounds oil meal, which produced 104 pounds of gain. The cost of the feed for the weeks was \$2.77, or an average of \$2.67 for every one hundred pounds of gain. The amount of food consumed for one pound of gain was 4.01 pounds.

The third period, from December 10 to December 24, it required 295½ pounds ear corn, 252 pounds middlings to make 150 pounds of gain, the oil meal being eliminated from the ration. The cost of the feed for this period was \$3.53, or an average cost of \$2.36 per hundred pounds of increase. They used in this period 3.78 pounds of feed for one of gain.

The next two weeks, from December 24, 1891, to January 7, 1892, they consumed 328½ pounds ear corn and 371½ pounds middlings, which produced 120 pounds gain. The cost of the feed for these two weeks was \$3.87, or an average cost of \$3.22 per hundred pounds of gain. In this period it took five pounds of feed for one of gain.

From January 7 to January 19 they consumed 540 pounds ear corn, which made 63 pounds gain. The middlings were discontinued on account of the cold weather. The cost of the corn for the twelve days was \$3.24, or an average cost of \$5.11 per hundred pounds of gain. It required 10.19 pounds of corn for one pound increase.

It is noticeable by the preceding figures that the cost of producing a pound of live weight increased very rapidly during the latter part of the trial. This was due to the cold weather we had at that time, being the coldest period we experienced last winter. The pigs were fed three times a day all they would eat clean; corn at night and in the morning; middlings and oil meal at noon, mixed in enough water to make them thoroughly wet. On finding that the cost of producing a pound of gain exceeded the market price, we immediately sold them at \$3.55 per hundred to the local stock buyers.

During the 68 days they were on trial they gained 512 pounds, or an average of 1.25 pounds each day. The average cost of the 512 pounds gain was \$3.08 per hundred. That left us 45 cents per hundred pounds for the time and trouble spent in caring for them. The average daily gain for the first two weeks was 2.01 pounds each; for the second, 1.23 pounds; for the third, 1.79 pounds; for the fourth, 1.48 pounds and the last 12 days, .74 pounds. The result of this experiment, like many others, tends to show us the more feed we can get the pig to consume, digest and assimilate each day, the cheaper the cost of production. In the third period, when their gain was over 14 pounds each day, the highest during the trial, the cost of producing a pound of gain was the lowest.—G. W. K'ndlin, in Wisconsin Farmer.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions of the subject were adopted by Cherokee county (Texas) Alliance, July 5th, 1892:

WHEREAS, The news of the death of L. L. Polk has saddened the hearts of all Alliancemen because of the love, amounting almost to reverence, in which he was held for his sterling, manly and Christian character, and for his high qualifications as a great leader; therefore be it, by this County Alliance

Resolved, That we submissively but sorrowfully bow to the will of God in taking away our beloved brother and President.

2. That we endeavor to emulate the virtues and patriotism of our deceased brother, and especially that broad love manifested by him for his fellow-man.

3. That we offer our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of Bro. Polk, and assure them that only their loss of husband and father is greater than ours of brother and leader.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Polk's family, and that a copy be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, of Raleigh, N. C., for publication; also that these resolutions be spread on a separate page of the minutes of this County Alliance.

WM. A. CAVENESS.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.

The census office has issued a bulletin on the subject of the colored population of the United States in 1890. The bulletin shows that the total colored population is 7,638,360. Of this number 7,470,040 are persons of African descent, 107,475 are Chinese, 2,039 are Japanese and 58,806 are civilized Indians. Considering persons of African descent, it is seen that there has been an increase during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of 889,247, or 13.51 per cent., as against an increase during the decade from 1870 to 1880 of 1,700,784, or 34.85 per cent. The bulletin says: "The abnormal increase of the colored population of the South during the decade ending in 1880 led to the popular belief that the negroes were increasing at a much greater rate than the white population. The present census has shown, however, that the high rate of increase in the colored population, as shown by the census of 1880, was apparent only, and was due to the imperfect enumeration of 1879 in the Southern States."

"There has been an increase in the number of Chinese in the United States during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of only 2,010, or 1.91 per cent., the number returned in 1880 being 105,465 and the number returned in 1890 being 107,465. The Chinese increased 66.88 per cent. from 1870 to 1880 and 80.91 per cent. from 1860 to 1870.

"In 1880 the Japanese in the United States numbered only 148, while in 1890 they numbered 2,039. In 1870 there were only 55 Japanese returned under that census.

"The civilized Indians have decreased during the past ten years 7,001, or 11.45 per cent., the number returned in 1880 being 66,407, as against 58,806 returned in 1890."

—Ez.